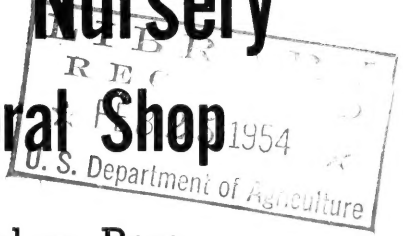


Paulsen Nursery And Floral Shop



Chas. Paulsen, Prop.

Minden, Nebraska

Phone 288-J

Located 3 Blocks East of the North Depot
Just East of the Swimming Pool

1954



Greenhouse

In August, 1949, we bought the Hansen Greenhouse and Floral Shop. We have installed an air circulating gas heating unit, 85,000 B.T.U. which has ultra modern thermostatic control. It gives us an opportunity to study plant growth every day in the year and see blossoms every day. We have many varieties of plants and will be adding more as we get the room.

African Violets	Cyclamen	Lantana
Amaryllis	Daisies	Lilies
Aster	Feins	Lupines
Azaleas	Feverfew	Petunia
Begonia	Flowering Maple	Philodendron
Caladium	Foliage Plants	Poinsettia
Calla Lilies	Fuchsias	Saintpaulias
Cannas	Geraniums	Snapdragons
Carnation	Gladioli	Succulents
Christmas	Gloxinias	Verbena
Cactus	Hibiscus Double	Tritomas
Chinese	Hydrangeas	Vinca
Evergreen	Ivy	Violet

We also grow annual flowers, cabbage, and tomato plants and flower seeds.

Below are the names of garden plants that we grow for our customers.

Cabbage —	Peppers —
Copenhagen Market	World Beater
Cauliflower —	California Wonder
Early Snowball	Early Pimento
Celery — Cornell No. 19,	Hot Large Cherry
self bleaching	Tomatoes —
Egg Plant —	Valiant, red
Two varieties	Rutgers, red
Kale	Mariglobe, red
Lettuce —	Jubilee, yellow,
Great Lakes	large, non-acid
Onion —	Hybrid Tomatoes —
Sweet Spanish	Burbeana, early
Yellow Bermuda	Burpees, hybrid
Asters	Big Boy
Snapdragons	Russell Lupine
Columbine	Salvia
Petunias	Delphinium
Pansies	Sweet William
Ageratum	Verbena

Hybrid tomatoes will sell at \$1.00 per dozen.

Most of the other plants will sell at 35c, 50c, or 60c a dozen.

Frost Proof Planting of Tomatoes

I use a 16-inch tile spade and slant it so the point will be 3 or 4 inches deep in the ground when

the blade is in the ground about one foot and place in it a tomato plant 12 or 14 inches tall. Just let the tip stick out. Step on the ground above it so it will have firm contact. If frost comes and freezes the top rake some of the dirt off from the stem and it will leaf out again. The Hybrid Big Tomato was reported to have withstood about 2 or 2½ degrees of frost in 1953.

Roses

Hansa, large hardy\$1.00

F. J. Grootendorst, perpetual blooming.....1.00

Red Roses

Red Radiance

Red Talisman

Multi-Colored

Talisman

President Hoover

Pink Roses

Editor McFarland

Pink Radiance

Polyanthas

Ideal

Gold Salmon

Yellow Roses

Golden Dawn

Sunburst

Climbing Roses

White Climbing Beauty

Red Talisman

Paul's Scarlet

White Roses

Caledonia

K. A. Victoria

Each\$1.00

Many of these tearoses are semi-hardy and tender in our climate. Planting the graft three or four inches deeper generally prevents them from freezing too bad. In winter most of them freeze close to the ground, but some of them freeze below the ground and still come up to bloom.

They require a sunny place and plenty of water. If the ground contains manure, watch out for white grubworms.

We recommend peat moss as fertilizer for roses.

Dusting sulphur is safely used for most rose bugs and copper sulphate for ground disease such as fungus.

We have many roses that are not listed.

These are hardy roses and patented roses at	\$1.25 to \$1.50
Charlotte Armstrong, Peace	\$1.50 to \$2.50
Mirandy	\$1.50 to \$2.50
Forty Niner, First Love	\$1.50 to \$2.50

Dahlias

These tubers are easily grown providing they get plenty of water and sun.

Name — Classification

Ann Benedict—Red, large	\$.50
Andries—Orange, bright cactus .....	.20
Bronze Call—Medium .....	.20
Baby Royal—Orange .....	.30
Catherine—Yellow Pompom .....	.15
Clarice—Orange Pompom .....	.15
Delmarva—Orange-red .....	.30
Fairy—Pink, miniature .....	.20
Edith Mueller—Orange, yellow and red Pompom .....	.15
James Vick—Red, miniature .....	.20
Milton Cross—Large yellow .....	.35
Mary Munns—Lavender Pompom .....	.15
Scarlet Leader—Geranium red .....	.20
Royal City—Violet rose .....	.35
Red Common .....	.15
S. V. Glitter—Red-orange Pompom .....	.15
Red Warrior—Red Pompom .....	.15
Virginia Towell—Lavender, medium .....	.35
Victory—Salmon pink .....	.25
Watchung Giant—Amber yellow .....	.40
Yellow Prince—Medium .....	.35

We have large Yellow and Pink Dahlias.

Price — 15c to \$1.00

Bulbs

Regal Lilies, each	\$.25
Narcissus	12 for 1.00
Tuberous rooted Begonias .....	.25
Tulips—Double Red	12 for 1.00
Tulips—Mixed	24 for 1.00
Russian Lilies, each .....	.25
Dahlias, 30 varieties .....	.15 to 1.00
Cannas	2 for .25
Glads	25 for 1.00
Tiger Lily	25c each, or 5 for 1.00
Star of Bethlehem	12 for .25
Grape Hyacinth	12 for .25
Chionodoxa Luciliae or Glory of the Snow	100 for 2.50

Gladiolus

Gladioli are by far the most popular garden flower. They grow in either poor or good soil and bloom vigorously providing they get plenty of water. We have over fifty varieties not mentioning our nice ruffled ones. First planting should be about May 1, and continue planting every two weeks until about July 10 for continuous blooming. The latest plantings will bloom just before frost.

Some of our customers buy hundreds of them, others just buy a few of the newer varieties.

Mixed Varieties—large	100 for \$4.00
Mixed Varieties—medium	100 for 3.00
SPECIAL—4 for 25c or	16 for 1.00
Beacon—Scarlet, white throat	
Burma—Deep ruffled, rose red	
Buckeye—Beautiful bronze	
Elizabeth the Queen—Ruffled, lavender	
Gardenia—Cream white	
Gianis—Ruffled, rose salmon	
High Finance—Tall smoky	
June Bells—Fine pure white	
King Lear—Maroon ruffled lavender	
Lady Jane—Fine cream light yellow	
Margaret Fulton—Coral pink	
Mother Kadel—Fine deep yellow	
Minuet—Large lavender	
Miss Wisconsin	
Majuba—Tall, scarlet red	
Olive Marie—Brown	
Pandora—Soft geranium pink	
Purple Supreme	
Red Charm—Best medium	
Rosa Van Lima—Early, rose pink	
Snow Princess—Best white	
White Gold	

Chrysanthemums

	Bloom	Height
September Dawn—Bronze, Medium, 3 in.	2 - 2 ½ ft.
Algonquin—Yellow, Early	1 ½ - 2 ft.
Autumn Light—Light Bronze, Early Button	1 ½ - 2 ft.
Bronze J. F.—Bronze, Medium	2 ft.
Charles Nye—Yellow, Early, 3 in.	2 - 2 ½ ft.
Gold Harvest—Bronze, Early Button	1 ½ - 2 ft.
Harbinger—Bronze-Yellow, Medium (Very fine)	2 - 2 ½ ft.
Judith Anderson—Yellow, Medium Button	1 - 1 ½ ft.
Orchid Jewell—Orchid, Medium Button	2 ½ - 3 ft.
Pink, Late, 4 in.	2 ½ - 3 ft.
Pink Dolly—Pink, Late, 2 ½ in.	2 ½ - 3 ft.
Philadelphia—Wine Red, Medium, 3 in.	2 ½ - 3 ft.
Polar Ice—White, Early, 3 in.	1 ½ - 2 ft.
Red Burgundy—Bronze-Red, Medium, 2 ½ in.	2 ft.
Ruby Red—Red, Early, 2 ½ in.	1 ½ - 2 ft.
Salute—Wine Red, Early, 3 in.	1 ½ - 2 ft.
Semi Bronze—Light Bronze, Med., Double	2 ½ - 3 ft.
Vulkan—Red, Medium, 2 ½ in.	2 ½ - 3 ft.
White Dolly—White, Late, 3 in.	4 ft.
Yellow Spoon—Yellow, Medium, 3 in.	2 ½ - 3 ft.

CUSHION MUMS

Bronze—2 in., Early, 1 ½ feet
Copper—2 in., Early, 1 ¼ feet
Pink—2 in., Early, 1 foot
Red—2 in., Early, 1 foot
White—2 in., Early, 1 foot
Yellow—2 in., Early, 1 foot

Plant and water each week until buds form, then twice a week. Pinch bud when about 9 inches high so that plant will spread out except for cushion mums which do so without pinching.

Plants sent mail order about May 1st, 10% extra.

Chrysanthemums, each	.....	\$ .25
5 Mums, your choice	.....	1.00
12 Mums, our choice (all different)	.....	2.00

Perennials

Alyssum	
Aquilegia (Columbine) .....	.35 to .50
Bleeding Heart .....	.50 to .75
Baby Breath (3 varieties) .....	.35 to 1.00
Blue Flax	
Buttercups (2 varieties) .....	.25 to .35
Chrysanthemums	See List
Coreopsis .....	.25
Creeping Phlox .....	.75
Coneflower .....	.25
Candytuft .....	.35
Coral Bell .....	.50
Carnation .....	.50
Daisies—Shasta	6 for 1.00
Daisies—English .....	.25
Delphinium .....	.25 to .75
Dianthus .....	.25 to .50
Gaillardia .....	.25
Gypsophila—Double .....	.35 to 1.00
Ghost Plant .....	.25
Golden Glow .....	.35
Iris .....	.10 to .50
Lupines .....	.50
Lily-of-the-Valley	12 for 1.00
Lythrum .....	.50
Oriental Poppy .....	.25
Phlox (4 varieties)	3 for 1.00
Platycodon .....	.25
Pyrethrum .....	.25 to .50
Peonies .....	.50 to 1.00
Ribbon Grass .....	.20
Statice .....	.35 to .50
Sweet William .....	.25
Sweet Peas—Hardy	8 for 1.00
Spiderwort .....	.35
Tritoma, Red Hot Poker Plant .....	.50
Veronica .....	.15
Violets .....	.15 to .35
Violas .....	.20
Weigela .....	.75

Ornamentals

Witch Hazel	\$1.00
Red Leaf Peach	1.00 to 2.00
Purple Leaf Plum, each	1.60
Bechtel's Double Flowering Crab, each	1.50
Hopa Flowering Crab, each	1.50



Flowering Crab

Snow Ball, each .....	.75 to 2.50
Korean Cherries, each .....	.75
Carragana, each .....	.50 to 1.00
Hydrangea, each .....	.75
Golden Bell, each .....	.75 to 1.50
Privet, each .....	.10 to .20
Pussy Willow, each .....	.75
Orange Quince .....	.75
Buddleia (4 varieties) .....	.50
Bittersweet	1.00 to 2.00
Spirea (6 varieties) .....	.10 to 1.50
Tamarix .....	.25 to 1.00
Persimmon, 12 ft.	10.00 to 15.00
Elderberry .....	.75 to 1.50
Mock Orange .....	.50 to 1.00
Barberry .....	.25 to 1.00

Cotoneaster .....	.30 to 2.00
Dogwood, red or yellow .....	.50 to 2.00
Flowering Almond .....	.75 to 1.00
Pride of Dorchester .....	.75
Nine Bark .....	.75
>High Bush Cranberry	1.00



Red Bud

Lilacs —

Common	100 @ 5.00
Red	1.00 to 2.00
White	1.00 to 2.00
French Double	1.00 to 2.00
German	1.00
Des Fontaines Double White	1.50 to 2.50
Mdm. LeMoine Double White	1.50 to 2.50
Pres. Loubet Double Purple Red	1.50 to 2.50
Red Japanese Maple, 1 foot, up	1.00 to 2.00
Weigela .....	.75

More Favorable Conditions For Fruit Growing

Up to the present time, summer time has presented us with two problems; namely, dry ground and dry air.

Irrigation was the answer to dry ground, where available. Where not available, cultivation and mulch were partial answers.

Since the Republican River has been dammed, we are getting more moisture in the air, as the lake behind the dam gets filled up. This moisture in the air will increase considerably, when the wind is in the southwest. The wind will carry considerable moisture northeast for twenty or thirty miles and will at all times be noticeable for about fifty miles. When the wind is straight south, the effect will be felt from the Harlan Lake up to fifty miles north. Instead of that dry, hot southwest wind, we feel the wind many degrees cooler and quite moist for at least twenty-five miles northeast of the Lake.

Since the Tri-County project was put in, I have noted good corn crops from Grand Island to Gothenburg and poorer corn east and west of that area.

Many plants collect moisture from the air through their leaves as well as through their roots.

Apples and Other Fruit Trees

We sell about twelve varieties of apples. Four of these varieties—Whitney Crab, Wealthy, Yellow Delicious, and Jonathan—are carriers of Cedar Rust.

The soil in our country is fine for apples. In some places, the soil may be helped by using one-third of a pound of borax to a tree for boron deficiency. Irrigation is helpful to most varieties when the rainfall is less than thirty-five inches per year. A windbreak on the north often provides a few inches of extra moisture. A windbreak from the southwest will reduce damage from hot winds.

Anoka Apple

The Anoka apple trees start to bear the second year and produce apples in quantity every year, causing them to be dwarf. These apples are good for pies and canning. The children like them.

Cedar Rust does not bother them. They ripen in August.

Early Harvest

The well-known harvest apple bears in about six years and bears steadily afterward. Ripens in July.

Yellow Transparent

This is a good canning apple which ripens in August.

Red Delicious

This well-known apple bears in about six years. It is a good winter apple. McIntosh and Whitney Crabs will pollinate it.

Duchess Red

The Duchess Red, which is a fine, good-size fall apple, bears in from four to six years.

↘ Yellow Delicious

This apple, which is one of the best selling apples, can be pollinated by Whitney Crab and McIntosh. It bears at about five years and bears heavy every other year. It is subject to Cedar Rust.

Jonathan Double Red

This is a good winter apple, subject to Cedar Rust. It produces a crop in about ten years.

Whitney Crab

I believe all crab apples are more or less subject to Cedar Rust but it is a good pollinator and the best all purpose crab, cooking, and eating apple. It bears at about eight to ten years.

↘ Cortland

This is a good cooking and eating apple which is not subject to Cedar Rust. It is a large apple which produces its first crop in from three to four years.

↘ Grimes Golden

The Grimes Golden is a large yellow late fall apple.

Pears

Pears thrive best on clay soil but grow in all parts of the county. The Clapp Favorite bears the second year; other varieties bear from six to ten years. Yield: ten crops in ten years.

The Bartlett needs a pollinator and yields in about six years.

Cherries

Sweet cherries do best in sandy soil. The yield on heavy soil has been light but of fair quality.

Sour cherries are grown all over the county but have been troubled with leaf shedding in July. Common sprays were a failure but, from reports, Fermate seems to be satisfactory as a control spray. In ten years, we had eight crops and two failures due to frost.

Plums

Plums bear about the second year. Out of ten crops, we have had eight good crops, one crop was lost by late frost and one was damaged by hail.

Apricots

Apricots grow well here if they are hardy, but a fly will lay eggs at the bottom of the trunk of the tree which turns into an apricot borer and bores into the bark, causing the sap to leak out. If they are allowed to increase, they may girdle the trunk of the tree and kill it. The borers may be dug out with a knife, or a small ditch may be dug around the base of the tree and some smashed moth balls may be sprinkled in it. The smell of the moth balls will make the borers leave. Borers bother more in dry years than in wet years.

Peaches

Many peach trees are not hardy here. The Amich peach seedling, similar to Polly, is hardy and bears a crop three years out of four. We sell a good, hardy, canning peach seedling, has one good crop every four years. One year the crop is a complete failure and it bears a few peaches the other years.

Peach curl may be due to a zinc deficiency. If not, dusting sulphur will check or control either fungus or aphids.

Berry Plants

Gooseberries

Gooseberries bear a good crop every year. The gooseberry worm is held in check with Black Leaf 40. Gooseberries do best in sandy soil.

→June Berries

June berries have produced a fair crop every year for ten years.

Grapes

Concord grapes produced ten straight crops of grapes. One crop was light because of frost.

Currants

↘Red Lake currants produce a crop here every year.

Raspberries

Without irrigation, black raspberries usually produce a crop.

Red raspberries are a heavy producer under irrigation and can grow in shade. San Jose scale can be cured with sulphur spray.

Fruit Trees

APRICOT

Apricot Seedlings	\$.50 to \$1.00
Apricot—Moorepark	1.50

Other apricots are semi-hardy and are sold as such here.

APPLE

	Each	5 trees
↘Anoka	\$ 1.20	\$ 5.00
↘Early Harvest	1.20	5.00
↘Delicious Red	1.20	5.00
↘Double Red Jonathan	1.20	5.00
↘Duchess Red	1.20	5.00
↘Yellow Transparent	1.20	5.00
↘Whitney Crab	1.20	5.00
↘Winesap	1.20	5.00

↘ 5-N-1 APPLE

This means five different varieties grafted on one tree. Each\$2.50

CHERRY

Sour

	Small	Medium	Large
↘Kansas Sweet	\$1.25	\$1.50	\$1.75
↘Montmorency	1.25	1.50	1.75
↘Early Richmond	1.25	1.50	1.75
↘English Morello	1.25	1.50	1.75

PEACH TREES

↘Peach—Elberta	\$ 1.50
↘Polly Peach .....	.25 to 1.25

PEAR

	Small	Medium
↘Clapp's Favorite	\$1.25	\$1.50
↘Douglas	1.25	1.50

NUT TREES

Northern Grown Seedlings

Walnut	\$1.00 to \$2.50
Walnut—Thomas	3.00
Pecan .....	.75 per foot
Hickory	2 for 1.00
Horse Chestnut—small	1.00 per foot

PLUMS

	Small	Medium
Apricot Plum	\$1.25	\$1.50
Wauneta	1.25	1.50
Sapa	1.25	1.50
Superior	1.25	1.50
Omaha	1.25	1.50
Quince		2.50

GRAPES

Concord	25c each; 5 for \$1.00
Niagara	25c each
Warden	25c each

Number of Trees and Plants per Acre

Varieties; distance apart—number per acre

Apples; 30 x 30 = Trees 48

Apricots 20 x 20 = Trees 108

Cherries, Sour 18 x 18 = Trees 134

Cherries, Sweet 24 x 24 = Trees 75

Grapes 8 x 8 = Vines 680

Peaches 18 x 18 = Trees 134

Pears 26 x 26 = Trees 64

Plums 16 x 16 = Trees 170

Plums 18 x 18 = Trees 134

Blackberries 3 x 6 = Bushes 2420

Red Raspberries 3 x 6 = Bushes 2420

SPECIAL BARGAINS

Taxus or Yew, 1 ft. to 2 ft., each	\$3.00
Small Norway Maples	1.00
Red Maples	2.00
Tulip Trees, 1 ft. to 2 ft., each	1.00
Thornless Honey Locust, each .....	.75
Boxwood, each .....	.75
White Flowering Dogwood	3.00
Red Oak, 1 ft. to 2 ft., each	1.00
Burr Oak, 1 ft. to 8 ft. ....	.75 per foot

Wayzata Everbearing Strawberries

Bush Type — No Runners

Under intensive irrigation we recommend the Wayzata Bush type divisions above all others. It is the favorite of about 99% of our customers.

The Gemzata easily takes second place.

Four others (all producing runners) are about equal for third place.

The Wayzata is a very large, strong vigorous plant about ten to twelve inches high the second year if it has been well fed and watered. The berries are very large and more uniform than most varieties.

The first bloom is generally the largest berry of the eight on the flower stem. Flowers are carried high making it by far the easiest everbearing to pick.

The seeds are so small that they are hardly noticed. The flavor of the Wayzata is mild and sweet. It is excellent for freezing and requires little sugar when canning.

The Wayzata is perfect flowering needing no other variety to pollinate it.

It is bush type because only two or three plants out of a hundred have any runners. Some Wayzata are semi-bush type and sell at a cheaper price as they are propagated from runner stock. These runner plants resemble the Gemzata. We recommend that the plants be set fifteen inches to eighteen inches apart in the row and that the rows be two and one half feet apart.

Plant them a little lower than they grew in the Nursery because the water will wash away the soil between the rows when using intensive irrigation which all everbearing strawberries require.

We prefer irrigation rather than mulch, and irrigate on an average every four days except when the temperature gets up above 100 degrees, then we irrigate every two days soaking the soil eight to twelve inches deep.

In porous soil watering every two days may be necessary. The Wayzata bears a good crop before July first then it takes a two-weeks rest and then starts to bear steadily until the thermometer reaches as low as 25 degrees above zero. Each picking is heavier than the previous one.

In 1946 from July 15 to November 10, we retailed 1,200 quarts of Wayzata Everbearing strawberries, field run, at 50c per quart, from one fifth of an acre. At that rate you could expect \$3,000.00 per acre.

Picking costs were 10c per quart. boxes 1½c each.

Phosphates are generally needed at the rate of two to four rounds per 100 square feet, mixed with one ounce of urea for extra yield. These should be mixed and worked into the soil. One fourth to one half pound of nitrogen can be added if the soil needs it.

Occasionally a trace of zinc or copper may increase the yield 5 or 10%.

The plants can be planted in hard or loose ground. The advantage of hard ground is that it does not wash as much as the loose ground, and water soaking will generally loosen it.

The Bush Type Wayzata Everbearer is a great labor saver because it is an endless job to keep runners off the runner type strawberries. If the runners are left on, many do nothing but make runners, others start making fair-sized berries but as the runners increase, the berries get smaller and soon get the size of peas.

The Bush Type can be grown three years and then divided or pruned back. In the nursery, we divide every two years and always have large berries. The third year, extra fertilizer will be needed to get big berries, as the plant cannot feed the berries sufficiently. A plant just can't make a lot of runners and produce its best, but if the runners are kept off, most everbearers will produce a fair crop.

I am testing Twentieth Century and the Utah Centennial. They are very much alike and may prove about equal to Gemzata, yielding about two-thirds as much as the Bush Type. The Red Rich made a very poor showing here. Perhaps the soil does not suit it.

12 Divisions	-----	\$ 2.50 Postpaid
25 Divisions	-----	4.25 Postpaid
50 Divisions	-----	8.00
100 Divisions	-----	15.00

Cultivation of Bush Type Wayzata

The Bush Type Wayzata Strawberry begins to form buds as soon as it starts to grow. These will blossom and form berries which will ripen if the plant gets water when needed. If the growing plant is dry for five or six days, it will shed its flowers and fruit to protect itself. With a few days of proper watering, it will again be blooming and will continue to produce berries if it has sufficient moisture all of the time.

During July the Wayzata will rest for about two weeks, although some of the plants may have a few ripe or green berries on them. After this rest period, they will bear steadily, increasing in quantity as the plants make more crowns. Plants set early in the spring often have four or five crowns in the fall. Strawberry plants can, however, be set any time during the Summer providing plenty of moisture is made available for them. In white sandy soil one third to one half shade is beneficial to the plants, but in black soil they like full sun.

Strawberry plants generally require shallow hoeing or cultivating as most of their roots are in the upper three inches of soil. We recommend not over one inch deep cultivation near the plant.

The fertilizers generally used for strawberries are small amounts of nitrogen and potash with much more phosphate and lime, except in sandy soil. Many minor elements are also used either as fertilizers, soil conditioners, or grub worm repellents. Perhaps the most important of these is Borax which contains Boron. About twenty pounds of Borax to the acre is recommended for strawberries, apples, pears, cherries, apricots, alfalfa, cabbage, tomatoes, Swiss chard, squash, spinach, radishes, lettuce, kale, egg-plants, celery, cauliflower, carrots, Brussels sprouts, and a few other plants. Borax has been found to be toxic to a great many kinds of small grains. Sulphur, arsenate of lead, copper compounds, as well as iron, and zinc often seem to benefit plants, and iodine compounds may give the fruit a better color. We believe that most of these are minor foods or elements, and that much of the soil contains them in suitable quantities. Of course, there are some exceptions.

Strawberries will grow in almost any kind of soil, but better and larger berries can be grown if a few of the needed foods can be provided. Sulphur, lime, and arsenate of lead reduce the number of pests that live in the ground and interfere with the roots of the plants.



Bush Type Wayzata Plant

Early Spring is generally considered the best time to plant strawberry plants. However, some people prefer to start them in the Fall so the plants can get well established before winter. Strawberry plants do not ship well during June, July, and August; therefore, fall planting should start in September.

In growing everbearing strawberries for market, the runners must be cut off or pulled off every week. This induces the plants to bear flowers and larger berries. This extra labor cost of keeping off the runners soon pays the little extra in the initial cost of buying divisions of the Bush Type Varieties. The labor saved in caring for them is, as you can see, another advantage of growing the Bush Type Plants.

↓ ↓ ↓
Prices on Gemzata, Mastodon, and Green Mountain

25 plants	\$ 2.00
50 plants	3.50
100 plants	6.00
Other varieties of Everbearing, 100 plants	6.00
↓ Twentieth Century, 100 plants	10.00



SOME OF THIS NURSERY STOCK
 is in the ground and will be fresh dug.

WHILE WAITING

For your Nursery Stock to be dug and packed,
 spend some time at the —

Harold Warp Pioneer Village

Showing

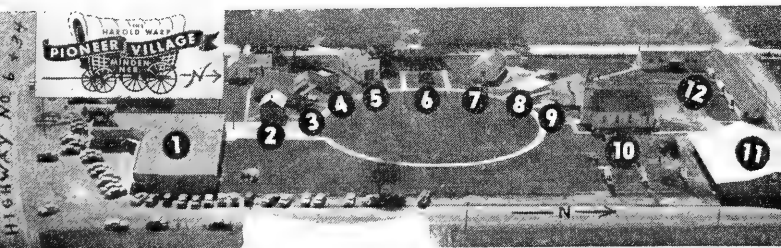
Man's Progress from 1830 to 1950

10,000 Items In 12 Buildings On 2 City Blocks

— Including —

**Transportation, Power, Plows, Reapers, Threshers,
 Fire Equipment, Guns, Clocks, Washers, Music,
 Lighting, Shops, Homes, etc., — all restored.**

8 Blocks from the Nursery



Berry Plants

Berries will sometimes grow without much care, but will grow better if conditions are made favorable.

Moisture and windbreak are very essential.

Moist, fertile soil attracts earthworms which seem to benefit many plants.

I believe our soil is very good but it is often so dry that plants cannot get minerals in soluble forms. Heat, frost, and moisture will often get minerals in soluble form if they are given lots of time.

Pruning may be done in dry weather after the fruit has been picked but many prefer to prune when plants are dormant just before budding in the spring.

If the ground gets hard, common manure will help things grow and make better soil if sufficient water is used. Peat moss and wood ashes, too, are useful.

Raspberries

▷ St. Regis Everbearing, 8 plants	\$1.00
▷ Latham Red, 8 plants	1.00
▷ Cumberland Black, 8 plants	1.00
▷ Boysenberry, 6 plants	1.00
▷ Dewberry, 12 plants	1.00
▷ Mulberry, each50
▷ Blackberries	

Alfred, 8 plants	1.00
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Gooseberries

▷ Hutton, each50
▷ Downing, each50
Currants, Red Lake, each50

Berry plants are all home grown.

Rhubarb

Canada Red:

No seed stalk, red and very sweet .. 2 for \$1.00

MacDonald:

No seed stalk, larger than above .. 3 for 1.00



Virginiana Juniper



Pfitzer Juniper

Evergreens

Arbor Vitae, 1 to 3 ft.	\$1.00 per ft.
Arbor Vitae, Compacta	2.00 per ft.
Pine, Yellow or Ponderosa	1.00 per ft.
Pine, White	1.50 per foot
Pine, Mugho, each	\$3.00 to \$7.00
Silver Cedar, often called Silver Beauty	1.50 per ft.
Pathfinder	2.50 per ft.
Weir Scopulorum	3.00 per ft.
Blue Heaven	3.00 per ft.
Irish Juniper	3.00 each
Yews	3.00 per ft.
Swedish Juniper	2.00 per ft.
Norway Spruce and Black Spruce	1.50 per ft.
(The real Christmas trees)	
Douglas Fir	2.00 per ft.
Colorado Blue Spruce	\$2.50 to \$5.00 per ft.
Grafted Koster Blue Spruce	8.00 per ft.

Red Cedar, sheared 1.00 per ft.
(Inverted cone shape, 4 to 6 ft.)

Windbreak size75 per ft.

Nice shaped 1 ft. size About .40

Seedlings About \$4.00 per 100

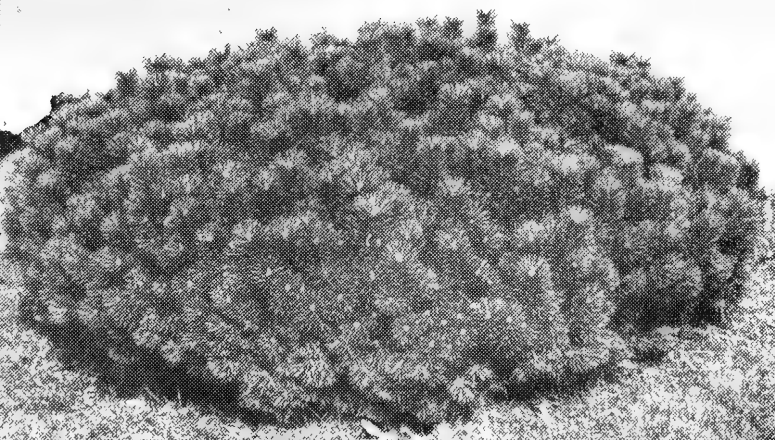
Transplanted seedlings grow better and are higher priced depending on shape and size.

Spreaders

Spreaders that are used for foundation plantings are scarce but we have a good supply.

	Width Measure
Sabina Juniper	\$1.50 per ft.
Pfitzer Juniper	2.00 per ft.
Hetzi Glauca	2.00 per ft.
Bar Harbor Juniper	1.00 per ft.
Waukegan Juniper	1.00 per ft.
Badland Juniper	1.00 per ft.
Irish Juniper	1.00 per ft.
Admeribles, not over 8 inches high	1.00 each
(Are often used for grave covers)	

Mugho Pine



Shade Trees

Some of these trees are twenty feet high and we have a limited supply of seedlings. The prices vary according to size and shape. They are priced very reasonable.

Our garden crops need windbreak protection as well as good soil and water. Some plants need shade. A home is more comfortable both in summer and in winter if the windbreak and shade are adequate.

A large list of shade trees offers selections suitable for every home. Some are drouth resistant as the cottonless cottonwood and box elder and beautiful in their place.

Cottonwood, 18 inch, per 100	\$2.50
Ash	1.00 to 3.00
Chinese Elm, 12 in. to 18 in., per 100	2.50
Birch, American White, 5 to 6 ft., each	\$4.00—up
Caragana or Siberian Pea Tree	.50 to 1.00
Moline Elm, 12 to 15 ft.	5.00—up
American Elm, 2 to 3 inches cal.	2.00 to 4.00
Hackberry, 6 to 8 ft.	2.00
8 to 10 ft.	\$2.50;
10 to 12 ft.	3.50
Hackberry, 4 inch cal.	12.50
Redbud	.75 to 5.00
Pin Oak, 1 to 2 ft., each	1.00
Burr Oak, 1 to 5 ft.	.75 per foot
Red Oak, 1 ft.	3 for 2.00
Sugar Maple, 12 ft., each	7.50
Kentucky Coffee Tree, 6 to 8 ft., each	5.00
Honey Locust Moraine, each	4.50
Linden, 4 to 8 ft.	.50 per foot
Maple—Norway	2.00 to 6.00
Maple—Common	1.00 to 5.00
Maple—Red Schwedler's, each	5.00
Mountain Ash, 6 to 8 ft., each	5.00
Poplar—Lombardy, 7 ft. and down	Up to .50
Poplar—Lombardy, 10 ft., each	1.00
Poplar—Silver	.50 to 5.00
Poplar—Bolleana, up to 6 ft., per foot	.15
Over 6 ft., per foot	.20
Walnut—Black	2.50
Weeping Willow—Yellow, per foot	.25
Sycamore, 10 to 12 ft., each	15.00
Small size, 3 ft., each	1.00

Hedge Plants

Privet, per 100	\$10.00 to \$20.00
Cotoneaster, per 100.....	30.00
Gnilla Maple, each .....	.50
Barberry .....	.25 to 1.00
Pussy Willow	
Poplar—Lombardy, 5 ft. to 6 ft. and down....	.50
Poplar—Bolleana, 15c per ft.; large 20c per ft.	
Lilac—Common, per 100	10.00
Lilac—Double, each	2.00

Vines

Trumpet Vine	Engelmann's Creeper
Climbing Rambler	Silver Lace Vine
Bittersweet	Wisteria
Clematis—75c	

Cuttings for Planting

\$1.00 per 100

Lombardy Poplar Cuttings can often grow without irrigation, but under irrigation they can grow seven feet tall in one year. If you wish to grow them without irrigation, summer fallowed soil is by far the most satisfactory.

With experience you can grow many trees from cuttings.

Plant Foods Must Be Soluble

1. Nitrogen	12. Cobalt	23. Lead
2. Phosphorus	13. Manganese	24. Aluminum
3. Potassium	14. Iodine	25. Selenium
4. Calcium	15. Zinc	26. Copper
5. Magnesium	16. Chlorine	27. Tin
6. Sulphur	17. Arsenic	28. Barium
7. Sodium	18. Silica	29. Strontium
8. Iron	19. Oxygen	30. Molybdenum
9. Boron	20. Hydrogen	31. Zirconium
10. Carbon	21. Silver	32. Titanium
11. Urea	22. Nickel	33. Vanadium

Different kinds of plants require plant foods that are different. For example, the bean family; some varieties require much lime and other varieties grow well with little lime. Some varieties like water in large quantities, other varieties like a moderate amount.

Earthworms will kill blueberries but seem to benefit most plants.

Mushrooms can grow without any light, most plants cannot do so.

I have heard of different kinds of strawberries growing from Mexico to within the Arctic Circle.

The American Association of Nurserymen includes over 1,400 nurserymen from the United States and Canada and perhaps a few associate members. I joined this association as a member several years ago.

Our aim is to beautify America and make it fruitful. We also exchange ideas, seeds, plants, etc.

Nebraska has about a dozen members. We will help you in various ways to make the Parks and Roadsides more beautiful as well as planting orchards and landscaping your home whether in town or in the country.

Our first job is to gather seed and see that it is correctly labeled and of good quality. Seed collectors help collect and distribute the seed but the growing is done exclusively by nurserymen who specialize in growing seedlings. Some of these we sell, others we transplant one or more times and sell them as trees. Sometimes we find marked variations in foliage or fruit. When we consider these variations of value, we propagate by root or twig cutting, other times by budding or grafting. Then these grafts are shaded and watered as needed and transplanted to grow larger until they are ready for sale. These trees are generally transplanted when one year old or root-cut every two years. That system forms a compact root system that can be transplanted much more readily than a seedling tree that has never been transplanted.

PAULSEN NURSERY AND
FLORAL SHOP

Minden, Nebraska



— 1954 —

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